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pocket. **fascia g.**, a graft taken from the fascia lata or from the lumbar fascia. **fascicular g.**, a nerve graft in which the bundles of nerve fibers are approximated and sutured separately. **fat g.**, a graft of fat freed from its bed: used in filling depressions. **free g.**, a graft of tissue completely freed from its bed. **full-thickness g.**, a skin graft consisting of the full thickness of the skin, with none of the subcutaneous tissue. **gauntlet g.**, pedicle g. **Gillies' g.**, rope g. **heterodermic g.**, a skin graft taken from the body of a person other than the patient. **heterologous g.**, heterograft. **homologous g.**, homograft. **hyperplastic g.**, a skin graft which is in a state of active repair, as in recovery from inflammation. **implantation g.**, a graft in which small pieces of skin are embedded in granulation tissue. **island g.**, a flap of skin and subcutaneous tissue with a pedicle containing the nutrient vessels. **isologous g.**, isograft. **jump g.**, a pedicle graft transferred from one location to another in successive stages. **Krause-Wolfe g.**, a graft of full thickness of the skin. **lamellar g.**, replacement of the superficial layers of an opaque cornea by a thin layer of clear cornea from a donor eye. **Ollier-Thiersch g.**, a very thin graft including the epidermis and nearly always some of the derma. **omental g's**, strips of omentum to cover the line of enterorrhaphy. **osseous g.**, bone g. **pedicle g.**, a graft consisting of the full thickness of the skin and the subcutaneous tissue attached by a pedicle. **penetrating g.**, a full-thickness corneal transplant. **periosteal g.**, a piece of periosteum applied to a denuded area of a bone. **pinch g.**, a piece of skin about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, obtained by elevating the skin with a needle and slicing it off with a knife. The thickness of the graft may vary, but it is always free of fat. **Reverdin g.**, epidermic g. **rope g.**, a graft made by elevating a long strip of tissue from its bed except at the two extremities, the cut edges then being sutured together to form a tube. **seed g.**, implantation g. **sieve g.**, a graft in which the portion of skin to be removed has had circular islands cut out of it, these islands being left on the donor area. **skin g.**, a bit of skin implanted to replace a lost part of the integument. **sleeve g.**, a graft for repairing traumatic gaps in nerves by a sleeve-like extension from the distal stump which is sutured to the central stump. **split-skin g.**, a skin graft consisting of only half the skin thickness. **Stent g.**, Esser g. **thick-split g.**, a skin graft cut in large pieces, often including about two thirds of the full thickness of the skin. **Thiersch's g.**, Ollier-Thiersch g. **thyroid g.**, a piece of the thyroid body implanted in the tissues as a remedy for myxedema. **tube g.**, **tunnel g.**, rope g. **white g.**, avascular g. **Wolfe's g.**, **Wolfe-Krause g.**, **Krause-Wolfe g.** **zooplastic g.**, animal g.

grafting (graft'ing). The implantation of skin or other tissue, from a different site or source, to replace damaged structures.

Graham's law (gra'amz) [Thomas Graham, English chemist, 1805-1869]. See under law.

Graham's test (gra'amz) [Evarts Ambrose Graham, American surgeon, 1883-1957]. See under test.

Graham Steell murmur (gra'am stēl) [Graham Steell, English physician, 1851-1942]. See under murmur.

Grahamella (gra'am-el'lah). A genus of the family Bartonellaceae, order Rickettsiales, made up of Bartonella-like microorganisms, and occurring as two species, *G. peromysci* and *G. talpae*, infecting deer mice and moles, respectively.

grammellosis (gra'am-el-o'sis). Infection with organisms of the genus *Grahamella*.

grain (grān) [L. *grānum*]. 1. A seed, especially of a cereal plant. 2. The twentieth part of a scruple: 0.065 gram. **cayenne pepper g's**, brown crystals of uric acid in the urine. **V-shaped g's**, a system of separate grains of colorable material

(each grain united with an achromatic thread) in the ovum.

grainage (grān'ij). Weight in grains or parts of a grain.

gram (gram) [Fr. *gramme*]. The basic unit of mass (weight) of the metric system, being the equivalent of 15.432 grains. Abbreviated G. or Gm.

-gram (gram') [Gr. *gramma* that which is written; a mark]. Word termination meaning that which is written or recorded.

Gram's method, stain, solution (gramz) [Hans Christian Joachim Gram, Danish physician, 1853-1938]. See *Table of Stains and Staining Methods*, under stain, and also under solution.

gramicidin (gram'ī-si'din). An antibacterial substance produced by the growth of *Bacillus brevis*, one of the two principal components of tyrothricin. Called also *gramicidin D*.

gramine (gram'in). A crystalline indole alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{14}N_2$, from barley.

gramin (gram'i-nin). A fructosan from rye flour.

gram-ion (gram-i'on). A quantity of an ion whose weight in grams is numerically equal to the atomic weight of the ion.

gramme (gram) [Fr.]. Gram.

grammeter (gram-me-ter). A unit of work, representing the energy expended in raising 1 Gm. of weight 1 meter vertically against gravitational force. It is one thousandth of a kilogrammeter, or about 98,000 ergs.

grammole (gram'mol). Gram-molecule.

gram-molecule (gram-mol'ē-kūl). As many grams of a substance as are numerically equal to its molecular weight.

gram-negative (gram-neg'ah-tiv). Losing the stain or decolorized by alcohol in Gram's method of staining, a primary characteristic of certain microorganisms (see Table).

gram-positive (gram-poz'ī-tiv). Retaining the stain or resisting decolorization by alcohol in Gram's method of staining, a primary characteristic of certain microorganisms (see Table).

TABLE OF GRAM-NEGATIVE AND GRAM-POSITIVE BACTERIA
(After Waksman and Schatz)

Gram-Negative

<i>Aerobacter aerogenes</i>	<i>Neisseria intracellularis</i>
<i>Brucella abortus</i>	<i>Pasteurella leptiseptica</i>
<i>Brucella melitensis</i>	<i>Pasteurella pestis</i>
<i>Brucella suis</i>	<i>Pasteurella tularensis</i>
<i>Eberthella typhi</i>	<i>Proteus vulgaris</i>
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>
<i>Escherichia communior</i>	<i>Salmonella aertrycke</i>
<i>Hemophilus influenzae</i>	<i>Salmonella enteritidis</i>
<i>Hemophilus pertussis</i>	<i>Salmonella schottmülleri</i>
<i>Klebsiella ozogenes</i>	<i>Salmonella suipestifer</i>
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	<i>Shigella paradysenteriae</i>
<i>Malleomyces mallei</i>	<i>Vibrio comma</i>
<i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i>	

Gram-Positive

<i>Actinomyces bovis</i>	<i>Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae</i>
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>
<i>Clostridium butyricum</i>	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>
<i>Clostridium septicum</i>	<i>Streptococcus faecalis</i>
<i>Clostridium sordelli</i>	<i>Strept. hemolyticus</i>
<i>Clostridium tetani</i>	<i>Strept. lactis</i>
<i>Clostridium welchii</i>	<i>Strept. salivarius</i>
<i>Corynebacterium diphtheriae</i>	<i>Strept. viridans</i>
<i>Diplococcus pneumoniae</i>	

granatonin (gran-ah-to'nin). Pseudopelletierin.

granatum (grah-na'tum), gen. *grana'ti* [L.]. Pomegranate.

Grancher's disease, system (grahn-shāz) [Jacques Joseph Grancher, French physician, 1843-1907]. See under disease and system.

grandiosity (gran'de-os'ī-te). A condition characterized by delusions of grandeur.

grand mal (grahn mahl). See *epilepsy*.

Grandry's corpuscles (grahn'drēz) [French anatomist of the 19th century]. See under corpuscle.